off shore at night than in the day. He told of a conversation on May 26, while the Flying Squadron was on its way to Santiago, between Commodore Schiey and Lieutenant Commander Southerland, the Eagle. Schley said to Southerland that he couldn't delay the squadron any longer on account of the Eagle, which was proceeding slowly, and ordered him to go to Kingston, Jamaica, for coal. Then the squadron yent shead at the increased speed of nine knots. Of the Santiago bleckade Mr. Griffia

said that Schley's ships were about a mile closer to the harbor at night than by day. He testified also that when it was suggested to Commodore Schley, as it had been several times, that the Brooklyn go to Guantanamo to coal and give the officers and men a rest from the strain of the blockade, he had answered in each instance that he preferred to remain on his station until the Spanish

ships came out of the harbor.
In the battle of July 3 Mr. Griffin was in charge of the Brooklyn's powder and torpedo division, with station on the berth deck. He went to the forecastle after the Viscaya, Teresa and Oquendo had gone ashore and watched the chase of the Colon. Commodore Schley, he said, Impressed him at that time as being remarkably cool, considering the battle that had just occurred.

Cross-examined by the judge advocate, Mr. Griffin, after examining the Brooklyn's log, said that during the afternoon watch, on May 25, when the Eagle was sent away, the Flying Squadron was about forty miles to the westward of the place where the squadron first stopped on its passage toward Santiago. He read from the log what was said about the weather on the 25th and 25th of May. The condition of the sea was moderate on both these days, he said.

Bad for Small Vessels.

In regard to a statement of the witness that the sea was short and choppy for small vessels on the 26th, when the Eagle was sent away, Captain Lemiy had Mr. Griffin look at the log for that time, and how the state of the sea was recorded. It was recorded as moderate. There was considerable surf at Cienfuegos on May Z and 23, he said. With pointed reference to Admiral Schley's statement that as the squadron approached Cienfuegos, he heard guns firing and believed that Cer-vera's fleet had arrived and was being saluted, the witness was asked if he had heard any firing at that time. 'No. sir." he answered.

Did the Flying Squadron proceed with despatch directly from Clenfuegos to Sanasked Mr. Rayner,

Yes, sir; until they stopped and turn ed around on the 26th. I mean by that, the despatch of the squadron as a unit. The speed of the slowest vessel neces-marily fixed the speed of the squadron." "Then you except the retrograde move-ment, and the time lost by that?"

court asked the witness these ques tions, to which the answers are append-

Q.-Was the surf on the beach at Cien-

fuegos heavy enough to prevent com-munication with the shore on May 22 and A .- I should say it was, except there

boats might go in and find a landing

place.
The bext wilness was Ensign C. A. Abele, of the Brooklyn, He spoke indistinctly and Mr. Rayner requested him to "holler" as he would on beard ship. After a few preliminary questions the winers stated, in answer to enquiries by Mr. Beyner, that when the start was made from Clenfuegos for Santiago the weather was bad, it was rough and unsettled. Mr. Rayner asked for a general description, and the witness raid that the weather was not so bad for the larger vessels, but it was particularly bad for the smaller boats. They made bad weather of it.

what is the meaning of the word "moderate" as understood by naval officers?

Captain Lemiy-I am not on the witness stand and I decline to answer.

Mr. Rayner repeated the question to the

The witness continuing, said that the Morra could be seen from the ships on the night of May 22, when the squadron arrived off Santiago. He told of seeing a light on shore one night which proved to be the headlight of a locomotive.

the night of May 25, when the squadron arrived of Santiago. He told of seeing a light on shore one night which proved to be the headlight of a locomotive.

Pleturing the Battle Scene.

Q-Can you give an account of the events of the battle that came under your observation? I want your own description of what you saw.

A-As I was going to quarters, I heard the executive officer cry out, "Clear ship for action" and I ran to my station. At trice I then looked out and saw the first I could not train the guns on her at first. A little later I began to fire, first with the port guns. The leading ship drew aft three or four points with the port helm six ally for a time. Then I noticed she next ship in the line. About that time they began to go aff rapidly. The range at that time was 1,40 yards. The I could fire at any one of the four ships. When they turned I could not see them at all and I ran over to the other side. Aloust that time was 1,40 yards. The I could fire at any one of the four ships. When they turned I could not see them at all and I ran over to the other side. Aloust that time we got a range of 1,100 yards and I opened fire in the starboard barteries. The range was then increased and we were proceeding along the coast and to the west of Clenfuegos regular or irregular, and how many should you hear?

A.—The Vizcaya and the Brooklyn in the Vixcaya these does not perhaps a little ahead of that. She was headed toward us, about 2,500 you have firing of the guns which you hear?

A.—The vizcaya turned toward us, about 2,500 you are she firing of the guns which you hear?

A.—The vizcaya and toward to the Wiccaya the sam or perhaps a little ahead of that. She was headed toward us, about 2,500 you hear and to the west of Clenfuegos regular or irregular, and how many s I heard the order to man the port bat-teries. I then looked out and saw the at all and I can over to the other side. About that time we got a range of 1,300 and we were proceeding along the coast to the westward. Two of the Spanish ships had dropped to the rear and were close together, two others were ahead and close together. We fired at the leading ship and finally she was passed by a vessel that I afterward learned was the Colon. The Colon passed inside the Vircaya, at which I was firing. For a time I fired at the Colon, but she drew ahead rapidly and I returned to the fire upon

NEVER DREAMED

That Coffee Caused the Trouble. 'How to stop the use of coffee was a

The doctor told me I had a coffee cr.
I knew I was a wreck, physically and reously, but I never dreamed that cof-was the cause of the trouble. I could t drink milk, and tex was as bad for as coffee.

me as coffee.

"Hot water was, nauscating. I there"Hot water was, nauscating. I therefore turned to Postum Food Coffee, got a
package and made it according to directions and found it just the thing I need-Husband had no faith in it. so I made

Husband had no faith in it, so I made coffee for him and Postum for myself. For three years I used Postum and the Change it has wrought is wonderful. Instead of being thin salkew, nervous, weak, and miserable. I am plump, with client complexion, pink checks, and seem to have the endurance and vitality of a young woman of twenty, although I am twice that age. Husband, after seeing the change Postum has made, finally asked me not to make coffee for him any more, as he preferred Postum. It has been a godsend to our family. Myra J. er, 162: Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

ued on for a while and I remember the range increased. I do not remember the range increased. I do not remember to what extent. Then after a time the Vizcaya turned out with her starboard below, steaming toward one, but a few minutes later she turned back with the port helm and made toward the beach. She seemed to be on fire in two or three places. About that time we ecosed firing, and continued the chase after the Colon. Some time later, I do not know how long, I got word to try one of the i-inch guhs. I shot at the Colon, but it fell very short. Some time later word came down that there was another ship aighted astern, and we could not make it out. Later it proved to be the Texas. A little while after that the Colon headed in for the shore and went aground. We headed toward her and stopped about a mile away and orders were sent down to keep the gunstrained on the enemy and to stand by our guns.

G.—What vessels were in sight at the

G.—What vessels were in sight at the time of the surrender of the Colon? A.—The only ones I could see were the Oregon and the Texas. Arrival of the New York.

The witness mentioned something about the New York coming up some time afterward and Mr. Rayner asked how long afterward. The witness said he could not tell exactly, and counsel again enquired how long. This caused Captain Lemly to protest, as he said the witness admitted that he could not tell.

The judge advocate said he could not see that it was material any way. When the witness hesitated about stating the time, Captain Lemly said it showed his nwillingness to estimate it.

The witness told what happened after

the Colon had surrendered and before the New York came up. He stated that con-siderable time was consumed in getting off the boats, that they went to the Cooff the boats, that they went to the Colon, remaining there fully fifteen minutes and were returning before the New York hove in sight.

In answer to further questions, the witness said he did not see the Texas at the time of the Brooklyn's turn. He said further that he frequently got messages during the battle. They came by messenger. He was not allowed to state whom he supposed to have sent them.

The witness was cross-examined by Captain Lemly, but nothing important was developed. The judge advocate had but few questions to ask.

By the Court:
Q.—Did you see the fall of any of the projectiles fired at 1,100 yards range on July 3?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What were the relative positions of the Vizcaya, Colon, and Brooklyn when you fired the starboard guns at 1,100 yards?

A.—Well abaff our beam the Vizcaya.

that he had never said to Commodor

Schley off Santiago on May 26 that h (Sigsbee) didn't believe the Spanish flee

witness answered.
"Did he give any reasons for hesitating about sending the Eagle away?" Mr. Rayner asked.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES.

Jurors Drawn to Serve at the No.

James B. Henderson today drew the fol-lowing jurors to serve at the November

term of court, which convenes here on

gett S. Holland, Samuel Riggs, and Oliver

J. Brandenburg: Clarksburg district— Charles B. Murphy, David Rhinchert, and

William L. Hoyle. Poolesville district-

T. White, and Joseph N. Darley. Rock-ville district—John S. Robertson, Samuel G. Barnesley, Uriah Ricketts, Thomas C. Keys, Turner W. Welsh, and Henry Reis-inger. Colesville district—Caleb Carr.

district—George P. Fenwick, John J. Wire, Reuben S. Burriss, Elijah Leizear, and William O. Parsley.

A quiet marriage took place at the home of the Rev. Thomas H. Campbell yesterday evening, of which the contracting parties were Charles Krackle and Miss Mary F. Houser, both of Washington city. On Tuesday evening a similar marriage took place at the home of the Rev. S. R. White.

A marriage license was issued here today to William S. Gorum, of this county, and Miss Nettle M. Yingling, of Frederick County.

Dr. Bull's Cough

yourds?

A.—Well abaft our beam, the Vizcaya being ahead of the Colon.
Q.—Was that after the Brooklyn had completed her turn by way of south to

west? A.—Yes, sir. At this point the Court took a recesuntil 2 o'clock.

The Afternoon Session. The first witness after luncheon was Ensign John Halligan, jr., formerly a

He said he had heard firing of guns to the westward of Clenfueges when the Flying Squadron was approaching that port. This confirmed Admiral Schley's statement that gon-firing heard on the

tions, to which the answers are appended:

Q-Was it the roughness of the sea that made it difficult for the Yale to take the Merrimac in tow, and that caused the Merrimac in tow, and that caused the hawsers to part?

A.—I'm not sure.

Q-Did the hawsers part, or did the ends slip from the Merrimac?

A.—My impression is that the hawser parted, but I'm not sure.

Q-What difficulties did the Brooklyn have in coaling off Santingo prior to June 1?

A.—I don't know that there was any difficulty at that time.

Q-Was the surf on the beach at Clentress heavy exceeds the processing and manner were such as to inspire containing and an account of the Erooklyn when the Fiying Squadron approached Cienfaces help do contain the witness said he was certain that the Spanish fleet was there was the procedure of the Brooklyn that the Spanish fleet was there w

inspire enthusiasm among his officers and men."

One of the most interesting incidents of the day began at this point. Mr. Rayner asked Mr. Hailigam if he knew what American vessels were in sight from the Brooklyn at the beginning of the battle, presumably to emphasize the absence of Admiral Sampson's flagship, but before an answer could be given Captain Lemiy interrupted. He said that the precept did not call for the position of the Brooklyn at any time except when her position might have endangered any other vessel by collision. Mr. Rayner held that the question was proper and Captain Lemiy responded."

"We'll have to enter this on the record as another reconnaissance"—with an evidence of the contraction of the country of the contraction of the country of the

Brooklyn was nighting the whole Spanish fleet alone as the turn was completed file had heard the ranges given to the gunners and knew of one order to an onner to have his guns at we yards. Then the range ran up to 1,000 yards, and the highest, which he believed was in the chase after the Colon, was 1,000 yards, in. Fitzsimons said he treated Commodore sceney at raw p m, that day for an irritation of the throat, caused by too much smoke. The commodore was then exustant over the victory. Fits throat pained him, and he could hardly talk load chough to make himself understood.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Hanna Dr. Fitzsimons said he saw only due Spanish sup in the beginning of the action. He was asked if the specifications of the precept suggested anything to him, and "We'll have to enter this on the record as another reconnolisance"—with an evident hit at Admiral Schley's contention that he did not intend to attack the Colon on May 21, but fired at her merely to lind out the strength of the Spanish batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, "Well, it's a reconnolisance in the sense of bringing out and developing you," retorted Mr. Rayner. The spectators laminhed.

weather of it.

In describing the state of sea, the witness used the word "moderate. Mr. Rayner asked him what he meant by that and Captain Lemby interposed with an objection, arguing that the Court knew bester than any one else the meaning of the term "moderate" as it was used by seagoling men.

Mr. Rayner to Captain Lembyl—Welt, what is the meaning of the word "moderate" as understood by naval officers? Captain Lembyl—Welt, his the meaning of the word "moderate" as understood by naval officers? Captain Lembyl—Welt, his the meaning of the word "moderate as a moderate of the word "moderate as a stand and I decline to answer.

Mr. Rayner repeated the question to the witness.

A.—Welt, a moderate sea is a sea between a rough sea and a smooth sea. A moderate sea, as regards small vessels like the Eagle and Vixen, is one that would make them roll and tip considerably.

The witness, continuing, said that the

questions.

Q.-What were the relative positions of the Vizcaya and the Brooklyn when the Vizcaya turned toward the Brook-

Keys, Turner W. Welsh, and Henry Reisinger. Colesville district—Caleb Carr. George F. Phair Richard Waters, and Thomas O. Duvall. Darnestown district—Thomas H. Offutt. Benjamin C. Hughes, and Arthur C. Selby. Bethesda district—Mahlon R. Austin, Stephen B. Perry, and Frank T. Boswell. Oliney district—Walter F. Cashell, Charles Barnesky, Reuben P. Hines, and Robort P. Magruder. Galthersburg district—James M. W. Briggs, Thomas J. Brown, Maurice E. Phoebus, and James M. Crown. Potomac district—Richard S. Creamer, Nicholas C. Boroughs, and John McDonald. Barnesville district—Samuel R. McAtee, George W. Lynch, and John J. Umstead. Damascus district—Columbus F. Purdum, Robert G. Davis, and Nicholas E. Burns. Wheaton district—George P. Fenwick, John J. Wire, Reuben S. Burries, Elijah Leizear, and

the firing on the Colon by the Massachusetts, Iewa, and New Orleans took place. There has been a great deal of testimony concerning statements of Commodore in to "pot the Colon," and try to sink her or destroy her. Witnesses have testified that the ships did not go into 5,000 yards, the range which Commodore Schiey gave in his official report. The highest range given by witnesses is 11,000 yords, or six and one-quarter stetute miles. In his official report Admiral Schiey called this affair a recommonsume to develop the Spanish batteries. Mr. Macy's testimony was important in corroborating Admiral Schiey's statement that he had made merely a reconvoluance and not an attack. in to "not the Colon," and try to sink her

merely a reconnolasance and not an attack.

By Mr. Rayner:
Q -Did you have sny conversation with Commodore Schley on the 2sth of May relative to the engagement on the 2st?
A.-Yes.
Q.-State the circumstances.
A.-I was on the signal bridge of the Brooklyn after dinner; the commodore came up on the bridge, and then it was that the conversation took place. The commodore said: "Tomorrow we are going in with the ships not coaling to bombard at long range to develop the exact location of the batteries and to form an estimate of their strength." He said he was not going in for a regular bembard-zient, as he had instructions from the Department not to huzard his ships against the batteries, and that if he should disable one of his ships during the bembardment his force would then be rendered inferior to the Spanish forces inside the harbor; that he was merely

TURBULENT SESSIONS HELD

Exciting Discussions at the Spiritualists' Convention.

Request for Appropriation for History of the Sciences Provokes Heated Controversy - Mysterious Tests at the Evening Exercises.

woing in for a reconnelisance and not to attack the batteries or destroy the Colon. Q.—He said that to you?
A.—Yes: he said that to me.
Q.—Did he say what ships he was going to take in?
A.—I do not remember.
Mr. Macy said he was on the forward gan deck of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 2. The least range he used was 120 yards, and that was with the port battery. After the "loop" the range was about 2.509 yards.
On cross-examination, the witness said he did not remember having heard Commodore Schley say when he got the order not to expose his ships or anything else about it. The signal man and two marines were near, and might have overheard the conversation.
Ensign James A. Hand, who was also coder on the Evoklen, and that the The delegates to the ninth annual con rines were near, and might have overheard the conversation.

Ensign James A. Hand, who was also
a cadet on the Brooklyn, said that the
weather was bad while the Flying Squadron was going to Santiago. In the battle
of July J he was engaged in transmitting
orders; the first range he gave, he said,
was 1.490 yards. One of the junior officers
reported to him through the tube that the
Viscaya was turning out toward the
Brooklyn. This answer was excluded by
Admiral Dewey as mere hearny. Mr.
Hand said he had frequently transmitted
messages from Commodore Schley and
Captain Cook to encourage the men. One
message, of which he could not recall the
tenor, caused the men in the forward
handling room to give three cheers for
the commodore.

Still another young officer who served piritualists, who have for several days past been holding their meetings in this city, held protracted and somewhat stormy sessions yesterday in their head-quarters. Masonic Temple. Throughout the morning and afternoon it was fre uently necessary for President Barrett to use his gavel vigorously to restore or der. At different times during the disussions and voting on questions of im portance the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Alte-mus, was despatched in search of absent members whose presence was required one member openly declared before the body that the delegates were more terested in sightseeing than in the affairs

the commodore.

Still another young officer who served on the Brooklyn as a naval cadet gave testimony for Admiral Schley. He was Ensign Ralph N. Marble, who came home from the Philippines to testify. He said that during the Brooklyn's turn, when the Spanish ships were nearly astern, the range at which they fired was 1.10 yards. The range was passed to him as 900 yards, but he didn't use it, because the turn was made so rapidly that he thought the range was increasing. f the convention. The proceedings throughout the after oon were of an exciting and turbulent nature, caused by frequent clashes be ween delegates opposed on various mo tions submitted for the action of the con vention. While the sessions were considerably longer than those preceding, not any great amount of work was accom-

It was announced by President Barrett during the morning session that at 9 o'clock this morning the delegates would repair in a body to the association's new beadquarters, Sixth Street and Pennsylwas in Santiago Harbor. Commodore Schley said in his defence to the Senate that one of the reasons he had for believing the Spanish ships were not at Santiago was that Captain Sigsbee, who had been scoutvania Avenue southeast. Dedicators ex-ercises will be held, when the building will be presented to the association by Theodore J. Mayer, a spiritualistic advo-cate. Henceforth this city will be the headquarters of the association instead

Mr. Barrett also announced that the delegates would assemble in Masonic Temple at 12 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of proceeding to the White House in a body, where they would pay their respects to President Roosevelt. A committee had been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the delegates.

The committee appointed several days

ago for the purpose of selecting the city in which the next annual convention would be held reported in favor of the city of Boston. The supporters of Buffato, N. Y., are making a strong effort to secure the next convention, and think that, so far, they have a fair chance of securing the convention. The association

for believing the Spanish ships were not at Santiago was that Captain Sigsbee, who had been scouting off the port for a week, told him that he didn't believe they were there. Laptain Sigsbee wrote a letter to the Navy Department uenying that he had said this he said he did believe the enemy was at Santiago. The conversation between 1 omnodore Schiey and Laptain Sigsbee occurred on the Brooking on May 26, when the rilying Squadton encountered Sigsbee a simp, the St. Palit, and other stocking vesseas about 'wenty-two himses southness to Santiago. Shoring after his conversation with Captain Ligsbee Commodore Schiey and Laptain Sigsbee Commodore Schiey and Laptain Sigsbee Commodore Schiey (and Say) Lepartment saying he had to go there for con.

10 a question by Mr. Rayner, Mr. Marbic sain he was present during the convessation between Commodore Schiey and Captain Sigsbee, said the withess, Trave we git them! Incaming the Spanish Sigsbee, said the withess, Trave we git them! meaning the Spanish Sigsbee, and the withess, Trave we git them! meaning the Spanish Sigs at understood, As, they are not here. I have been here about a week, and they could not be here without I knew it. That was, in effect, what was said, although the words may for have been exactly those. I did not hear anything eas, as I went away then.

To questions by the Juage advocate, Mr. Marbic said that there were some officers heardly, but he did not remember who they were.

Ascheel Director Paul Fitzsimons, the first onneer not of the line to be called as a witness, Ionowea Ensign Marbie, he is now stationed at Newport, R. I. in the Spanish war he served as Reet surgeon with the Parity of the lane to be called as a witness, Ionowea Ensign Marbie, he said he had a good view of the battle of July I. Dr. Fitzsimons asserted that if the Brooklyn has continued on her course toward the mouth of Santiago harbor mistead of making the whole Spanish Beet some as the turn was completed the enemy between the Brooklyn and the other American vessels. Today's session of the convention, it is thought, will eclipse all others in excite-ment. This afternoon the association will either elect a new president or re-elect the present incumbent, Harrison D. Barrott. There remain, it is stated, not more than two or three candidates for the presidency of the organization. E. W. Sprague, a prominent spiritualistic advo-cate, and Rev. Moses Hull, who is commonly known as the "father of spiritual-ism," whose names were mentioned for the presidency, have declined nomination. Opinions differ concerning the probable outcome of the election, although the Barrett adherents are still strong in their bellef that Mr. Barrett will remain the

The first business taken up by the convention upon opening its session yesterday morning was the reading of the report of the committee appointed to review the annual statement of President Barrett. With the exception of Mr. Barrett's recommendation asking that the date of the next annual convention be changed from the month of October to January, his report was approved. This recommendation the committee rejected. The recommendations approved by the committee follow:

"That Theodore J. Mayer be heartly thanked for his gift of national headquarters.

That a special committee be at once precept suggested anything to him, and ne answered that all he could say with reference to them was that he knew nothing to Commodore Schley's discredit. This remark caused laughter, and Mr. Hanna remarked: "Do you know anything to his credit?" To you know anything to his credit. "Poey, said Mr. Fitzsimons, "I think it was to his credit that the Brooklyn Rept the Colon from getting away."

Dif. Fitzsimons testified also that the commodore was try abled about the slow progress of the Eagle on the voyage to ward Santiago, but hesitated about sending her away. This brought the following question by the Court:

"E-w do you know that the commodore hesitated about sending the Eagle away?"

"I heard him talking about it," the witness answered.

"Did he give any reasons for healtstine."

sionary.

'That a history of Spiritualism be com-piled and a special history fund' be

Rayner asked.

"He wanted to keep the squadron in-lact," said Dr. Fitzsimons.

The Court adjourned, when Dr. Fitzsim-ons testimony was completed. created.

That an international congress of the Spiritualists be held in St. Louis during the world's fair in 1992.

That delegates be appointed to other organizations of free thought and liberal international contents.

Jurors Drawn to Serve at the No.

vember Term.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Oct. 17.—Judge

organizations of free thought and liberal inclinations.

That all mediums should be educated to the fullest degree possible.

That co-operation with the spiritualistic camp meetings should be heartly encouraged,
"That altruism—the gospel of love against selfishness—receive more thought-

ful attention.

That auxiliary State associations be al-lied in the national association, especially for co-operation in repealing obnoxious State laws. That the convention continue to meet

October.

'That action be taken immediately of e 'medical persecution of clairvoyants.

That the spiritual press be heartily en-

That the spiritual press or hearing densed?

After considerable discussion and debate, the report of President Barrett and the report of Mrs. Mary T. Longley, the secretary of the association, were finally adopted by the convention.

Willard J. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions offered that report to the convention. The report is voluminous, and induced considerable discussion. Upon motion of Mr. Schirmer, a sub-committee of the convention of the convention of the convention of the considerable discussion.

the chief aim of all Spiritualists that the possibilities of freedom for the embedded aparts should be tested to their namost limit, "until unnecessary bondage to the flesh shall be outgrown."

Sumptuary laws designed to "oppress the people in the exercise of their will in conformity to moral law," and "medical persecution" throughout the country were the subjects of other resolutions submitted for endorsement. Other resolutions were as follows:

given space to fair and unprejudiced reports of the meetings of the convention to the railroads for timely courtesies extended our delegates and visitors in the matter of rates, etc."

During the morning a letter of greeting from English Spirituellsts was read to the delegates. It was decided to appoint a committee to prepare a letter of acknowledgment, to be forwarded to the Spirituellsts on the other side.

The afternoon meeting did not begin promptly at 2 o'clock because of the small attendance. President Barrett announced that a quorum was needed, as the convention had very traportant matters to discuss. When the arquired number of delegates had taken their seats in the half it was announced that the afternoon session was to be, according to the programme outlined for the day's exercise, taken up with hearing reports from "local societies." This announcement created no little excitement, and instantly a number of delegates were elamoring for recognition from the chair either to oppose or in favor of the order of exercises.

After a heated discussion Mr. Katesfinally offered a motion that the regular order of the programme be followed, and by a rising vote it was so decided. Sometime was then consumed in hearing the various verbal reports from delegates from all over the country, who outlined the wark accomplished by their respective societies during the past year, and told of the standing of each one.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies, composed of George W. Kates, of Kansas, chairman, Dr. S. R. Fiske, of Iowa; Mrs. Carrie Firth Curran, of Ohio, Mrs. S. A. Hasilit, of Michigan, and E. R. Whiting, of Connecticus, then submitted their annual report.

The report states that the National Spiritualists Association had issued a total of 32 charters, and that there are now life the societies are still identified with the national societies are still identified with the societies are still iden

By a unanimous vote, the report of the committee was adopted by the convention.

President Barrett introduced Jehn B. Townsand, of Lima, Ohio, a well-known spiritualistic advocate of the Buckeye State, who delivered an address agon the meaning of the word "Spiritualism." Mr. Townsend spoke for thirty minutes, and his remarks were greeted with applause. At the conclusion of the address President Barrett stated that the rest of the session would be devoted to hearing reports from the Young People's Union, an auxiliary of the National Association.

Secretary I. C. I. Evans read a lengthy communication from the junior organization, protesting against the action of the parent organization on Wednesday last, when, contrary to the programme, the Young ? cople's Union was not allowed to be hearn before the convention. The young spiritualists denounced the action of the National Association for refusing to give them time, and stated that the National Association could not possibly make rapid progress, accumpanied by success, without the sid of the younger organization, who in time, would take the places of their elders. The report was greeted with considerable applause.

Miss Jennie De Long, of Columbus, Ohio, spoke briefly concerning the work accomplished by the junior organization during the past year. John Ring, a member of the union, also addressed the delegates upon the growing interests of the younger organization.

The convention received the yearly report of the Committee on Finance, read by Irving Symonds, its secretary, showing the financial strength of the National Association. This report was adopted with but little debate.

The next matter before the convention was the consideration of a report by the Committee on History, which proposes to committee on History, which proposes to

The first business taken up by the convention upon opening its session yesterday morning was the reading of the report of the committee appointed to retule the annual statement of President Barrett. With the exception of Mr. Barrett. With the exception of Mr. Barrett. Ecommendation saking that the date of the next annual convention be changed from the month of October to January, his report was approved. This recommendation approved by the committee follow:

"That Theodore J. Mayer be beartly thanked for his gift of national headquarters.

"That reports of the conventions be printed and distributed.

"That tracts and other spiritualistic literature be freely distributed.

"That the considered it cases funds he set apart for the expenses of actions in court.

"That a special committee be at once appointed to defend mediums under charges before the courts or subjected to a theory for

Some residents seem slow to abate the detail the work of a "medium." Public "tests" were given by Miss Gaule and Mrs. Kates, and their exhibitions were a measurement of the state of the s

decided what further action his organization will take in the premises. The union, he is satisfied, will not proceed alone in an attempt to bring about a alone in an attempt to bring about a better condition of affairs. Representatives of the street railway men's union, he said, have placed the matter in the hands of the Central Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor, with both of which organizations the street railway men are affiliated. Under these circumstances, Mr. McCracken said, it is not likely that any definite line of action will be formulated before next week. The matter will be presented to the Central Labor Union at its weekly meeting on Menday night next. After that, he stated, no doubt a committee will be appointed by that organization to confer with the officers of the American Federation of Labor, with a view to bring about a betterment of the conditions under which the members of his organization are now compelled to work.

When asked if he anticipated that a "Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to capital punishment, believing that the best interests of society and humanity at large will be subserved by imposing life sentences upon all criminals convicted of murder in the first degree.

"Resolved, That we give our unfaltering adherence to the great principle of ilberty and free government, and deplore in the most cambatic terms all sentiment and actions of an auarchistic nature.

"Resolved, That in the taking off of William McKinley, our President, the most horrible crime has been committed against man and government, and that our nearly eighty millions of people mourn not only the loss of a good citizen and honorable man, but one whom we believe, as President of the United States, worked hencestly for what he deemed the best good of eighty millions of people.

"Resolved, That thanks be tendered the newspapers of Washington that have



NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 17.-A special of electing a policeman to fill the vacan caused by the resignation of Policeman Keith Davis. There were thirteen appli-cants for the one position. All the candi-dates were called, one at a time, and in-spected by the members of the board. They were questioned by the mayor as to their age; whether or not they desired the position as a permanency; concerning their physical qualifications, and as to the ward in which they resided.

The following applicants appeared be

ore the board: William N. Glasgow, J Christopher Gill, William H. Scott, Wil-liam E. Allen, John F. Henderson, L. O. Hardin, C. W. Bell, Andrew A. Lucas, A. J. Nicholson, Thomas J. Bruffey, William W. Mayhugh, Ernest C. Crump and George L. Fletcher.
After all the candidates had been ex-

amined the balloting was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: First ballot-Crump, 2; Bell, 1; Alien, 1; Maybugh, I. Second ballot-Gill, 3; Henderson, 1; Crump, 1. J. Christopher Gill having received 3 ballots, a majority, was de-clared elected, and will be sworn in tomorrow morning. Mr. Gill formerly held the position of janitor of the City Hall. The regular monthly meeting of the board of health was held last night in the office of the city treasurer, with the following present: Dr. E. A. Gorman and Messrs. Entwisise. Bradshaw. Hoy, Peyton, and Dwyer. Resolutions were adopted condemning a number of alleys and gutters which were recently inspectand gutters which were recently inspect-ed by the board and found to be in an

ed by the board and found to be in an unsanitary condition. The secretary was directed to give a list of these places to the city engineer, and to also give a list to the mayor. The city engineer will prepare estimates for regrading and paying these places and report the matter to the city council.

Some residents seem slow to abate nuisances, and it was decided to give such persons due notice, as required by law, and if they do not comply with the law promptly they will be cited to appear in police court. A committee was appointed tonight to inspect some alleys and other

Nothing better for insomnia than Royal Head ache Tablets. 4 doses 10c.

BURNS-On October 17, at 6:10 p. m., ELL) BURNS, wife of the late Thomas Burns. Fameral from her late residence, 310 N Stree-outhwest, Saturday, October 19, at 8:20 a. e. riemis and relatives invited to attend.

DR.PIERCES GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

A-Chee-ee-e.

Catarrh, Catarrh, Stop Haw-Hawking



Dr. Shade's Oily Vapor and Chloridum Discovery

For Consumption, Throat, Lung, Asthma, and Catarrhal Diseases, Reiches the Diseased Parts by Inhalation.

practice. He will examine you free of charge.

References: Dr. J. B. Patterson, 26 Delaware Ave. no., cured of tubercular consumption; Captain Barnes, 942 25th St. nw.; Mrs. Zoller, 992 H St. nw.; W. T. Crump, esq. 183 9th St. nw.; W. P. Lees, A. M. 82 H St. nw.; Henry H Drew, cured of brain and nervous trouble, 182 Corcoran St. nw., W. Sanford Brown, esc., 1711 Pa. Ave., cured of hing throat, and catarrh trouble: Mrs. Bertle Hughes, 495 7th St. sw., cured of consumption of the lumps and catarrh; Mrs. D. E. Graves, 1719 22d St. nw., cured of asthma and jung trouble. Mrs. Mary E. McKim.

Graves, 1719 22d St. nw., cured of asthma and lung trouble; Miss Mary E. McKim, 591 B St. se., cured of pulmonary con-sumption and catarrh. Special attention given to complicated cases, catarrh, hung, kidney, Bright's dis-case, brain, and nervous diseases, and all diseases of the human body. Hours 9 to 6; Sunday, 10 to 1 p. m. Corner of 13th and G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.—A dividend of \$1 per aliane will be payable on the 28TH DAY OF OUTOHER, 1901, to the stockholders of record at the close of besiness on the 18th day of October, 1901, at the office of the treasurer of the company, 619 Fourteenth Street northwest, Washington, D. C. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th day of October to the 28th day of October, inclusive.

H. S. CUMMINGS. Vice President.

CHARLES G. BEERE, Treasurer.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1901.

Convention National Spiritualists' Association.

MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. F AND 9TH STS. NW. MASOAR, TRAPLE, COR. F AND 3TH STS. NW. October 15, 16, 17, and 18. Business assaions mornings and afternoons. Admission free. Lectures and spirit messages each evening by the ablest talent. Admission Ec. All are welcome.

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